The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,612.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
" " including postage..... " 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... " 28 0
" " including postage .... " 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town.. " 16 0
" " including postage .... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" " including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions... " 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each —Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

TOURNEUX—April 12th, at Calcutta, Madame E. L. Tourneux, of a daughter.

MARINDIN—April 13th, at 2, Middleton Street, Mrs. Marindin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GLASS—STUBBS—April 10th, at Ebenezer Chapel, Howrah, by the Rev. T. Morgan, James William Lester Glass, B. L. E., second son of Mr. John Glass, Traffic Manager, River Lee Road, of Lee House Enfield Lock, England, to Mrs. Elizabeth Dorothea Stubbs.

DEATH.

FALCON—April 10th, at Purneah, Philip John Berney, third son of A. B. Falcon, Bengal Civil Service, aged 4 months and 15 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BUSTEED—April 13th, at Madras, the wife of H. E. Busteed, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

GORDON—April 10th, at Madras, William Fraser Gordon, of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Negapatam, aged 28 years.

LEGG—April 8th, at Wattala, Jessie Isabella, the wife of Mr. Standish Lee, Officiating Civil Engineer to the Municipal Commissioners.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	10th & 24th
" Muscat.....	8th	22nd	" Bushire.....	23rd	6th
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Lingah.....	26th	9th
" Lingah	12th	26th	" B. Abbas	28th	11th
" Bushire.....	16th	30th	" Muscat	2nd	15th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	15th

The Steam Ship " COMORIN," 483 tons, and 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer leaving from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..... 14th and 28th.
Kurrachee on ..... 30th and 15th.

The Steam Ship " PENANG," 699 tons, and 120 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 5 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer as above twice a month, for Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calicut	1 & 15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam.....	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Visagapatam	5	19
" Cananore	4	18	" Coconada.....	6	20
" Calicut	4	18	" Madras.....	9	25
" Cochin	5	19	" Negapatam.....	10	26
" Tuticorin	7	21	" Galle.....	14	15
" Colombo	8	20	" Colombo		27
" Galle.....	7		" Tuticorin.....		29
" Negapatam	10	24	" Cochin.....	15	29
" Madras	13	27	" Calicut	16	30
" Coconada	14	29	" Cananore	17	1
" Visagapatam	15	30	" Mangalore	18	2
" Bimlipatam	16	30	" Carwar.....	19	3
Arrive Calicut	18	2	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship " CORINGA," 834 tons, 150 H. P., Commander S. Turner, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st May.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries during the Hot Season, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karunja.	Dhurrumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 10	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the " Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay .....Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin.....Dep.	Saturday.
Ratnagherry. "	Sunday.	Beypore ..... "	Sunday.
Vingorla..... "	Sunday.	Calicut ..... "	Sunday.
Goa..... "	Monday.	Tellicherry ..... "	Monday.
Carwar ..... "	Monday.	Cananore ..... "	Monday.
Compta ..... "	Monday.	Mangalore ... "	Tuesday.
Mangalore ... "	Tuesday.	Compta ..... "	Wednesday.
Cananore ... "	Wednesday.	Carwar ..... "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ... "	Wednesday.	Goa ..... "	Wednesday.
Calicut ..... "	Wednesday.	Vingorla ..... "	Thursday.
Beypore ..... "	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ... "	Thursday.
Cochin .....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay .....Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer " TILLY," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 27th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Limited) new and first class Ship " HYDRABAD" 1,630 Tons Register, has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers, to sail positively first week in May, direct for Liverpool.

For Passage apply to the undersigned or Captain on board

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Sassoon Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 11th April 1867.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN with reference to the proposed Liquidation of the above Company, that all shares on which OVERDUE CALLS with INTEREST is not paid before the 30th day of April instant, will be forthwith FORFEITED.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 11th March, 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April instant, at 4½ o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:

To receive the Directors Report and Statement of Accounts.

2. To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the said meeting, as required by the Articles of Association.—Dated this 10th day of April, 1867.

REMINGTON & Co, Secretaries & Treasurers.

Holloway's Pills purify the Blood.—When the cause of disease is seated in the blood, nerves, stomach, liver or bowels, no treatment will be found so effective, no medicine so valuable, as these purifying, alterative and aperient Pills. Innocent in their nature, they never can do harm to the weakest constitution. Cleansing and invigorating in their effects, they produce an immediate amelioration of many of the most painful and most dangerous symptoms which can afflict the human frame. Holloway's Pills are reliable remedies. In multitudes of cases where the usual round of prescriptions had been vainly tried, and death itself seemed imminent, Holloway's Pills have acted marvellously in arresting the disease and gradually restoring health.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Fleur de Lis*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "WATER WITCH," Captain Brown, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of those concerned.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Water Witch*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "LONDON," Captain J. Minto, which arrived here from Rangoon on the 20th instant, are requested to take the delivery of their Cargo as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expence of the concerned.

J. MINTO, Master.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship "ROYAL ADELAIDE," from Liverpool, are requested to send off their Boats at once to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Robbins will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MERWANJEE FRAMJEE, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once to take Delivery of their respective Goods, failing which, all Packages, as they are ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the Concerned. Captain Charles Pike will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the *Merwanjee Framjee*
Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

ARRIVAL OF DR. L. LA'MERT IN BOMBAY.
MEDICAL ADVICE.

DR. L. LA'MERT, of 37 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON; M. D. of the University of Erlangen; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Licentiate of Apothecaries Hall, London, &c., &c., &c., has arrived in Bombay, and may be consulted (either personally or by letter) on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Daily, from 9 till 6 at his residence, 4 Hornby Row, Fort (next door to Mr. Gabriel the Dentist.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of BHARMULL PURBUTT, an Insolvent. Take notice that an Application will be made on THURSDAY next, the 25th April instant, at 10-30 A. M., to the sitting Judge at Chambers for the appointment of a Trustee of the above Estate in the place of Mr. HENRY DURRANCE CARTWRIGHT, who has lately proceeded to England.

KELLY & Co,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

Dated this 17th day of April 1867.

B. F. CAMA'S TRUST.—All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their CLAIMS without delay, accompanied with all necessary Vouchers, and made up with Interest to 31st July 1866.

T. E. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1867.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), and in the matter of Act XIX. of 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable SIR ARNOULD, KNIGHT, has appointed WEDNESDAY the 24th day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the Court House, to proceed to the settlement of the List of Contributories of the above named Association, COPIES of all affidavits intended to be used at the hearing and further grounds of objection, if any, of the Contributories, should be left at the office of the undersigned on or before 5 P.M., of WEDNESDAY the 17th day of April—Dated this 30th day of March, 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th May next at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company in David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive a Joint Report of the Board of Directors, and Auditors, made under Clause CV. of the Company's Articles of Association.

2nd. To pass a Special Resolution to the effect that the Company be wound up either voluntarily or by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Courts as may be determined upon.

In the event of a resolution to wind up being carried,

3rd. To appoint one or more Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 18th April 1867.

BROWN, FRETWELL & Co.—AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED AND GLASS WARE, &c., &c., Bellasis Road. On THURSDAY, May 2nd, Messrs. BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, a quantity of Handsome Modern Household Furniture, comprising Carved Blackwood and Mahogany Circular, Telescopic, and other Tables, Dressing and Washing Tables, Ormolee Chiffoniers and Cupboards Blackwood Do. Teapoys, Hatstands, Couches, Easy and other Chairs, Presses, Screens, Whatnots, Toilet Glasses, Pictures, Glass and Plated Ware, &c., &c., several valuable Oil Paintings by celebrated Masters, two tents (if not previously disposed of) Dinner Service and Invoice of French Confectionaries and any other articles offering. No Catalogues, and the property can be seen on application at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co.

Bellasis Road, Byculla.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866 and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP has fixed TUESDAY, the 30th day of April instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers in the Court-house of the High Court at Bombay as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 22nd April 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Petitioners' Credit.

GREAT ENTERTAINMENT

GIVEN BY THE BOYS OF THE ORPHANAGE AND ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION,

In the Hall of the New Building, Nesbit Lane,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT,

AT 8½ P. M.

The Theatrical Piece

GORGIAS, THE PHILOSOPHER KING,

Embodying some of the remarkable facts and personages of

ANCIENT GREEK HISTORY

Contemporary of

DIONYSIUS THE ELDER, KING OF SYRACUSE,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANAGE.

Prices of Admission.

First Class ..... Rs. 10
Second Class ..... " 5
Children Half Price.

Tickets to be had at Soundy and Co.'s, at the Fort Chapel, and at Byculla.

ALHAMBRA,
ON THE ESPLANADE.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1867.

THIRD SOIRE AT THIS NEW PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

NEW PRODUCTIONS.

FIRST APPEARANCE

OF

MR. P. F. COOK,

THE AMERICAN HERCULES.

The renowned Artist who is now on his way to the Paris Exhibition to test his strength against the World's most noted men, has been engaged by the Proprietors of the Alhambra, to give a few of his extraordinary performances, previous to his departure by next mail.

Seats may be secured in advance, during the stay of this American Sampson.

NEW FEATURES by the GUTTA PERCHA INFANTS, GEORGE & THOMAS.

Mr. MATHIE AND COMPANY IN NEW POSES.

PLASTIGUE AND NEW MUSIC.

THE JAPANESE EQUILIBRIUM.

Mr. Fisher and the Brothers Chapman with renewned exertions to please.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats ... Rs. 5 Amphitheatre ... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... " 3 Gallery ..... " 1

Doors open at Eight,—Performance to commence at Nine. Tickets to be had at the Box office from 10 A. M.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 29th instant at 3 P. M.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Elphinstone Circle, 18th April 1867.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Black Finest Pouchong, 3 bundles in 1 lb.....Rs.	1 8
Souchong, 1 lb. tin	2 0
Rose Pekoe	1 12
Orange Pekoe	1 8
Hyson Green.....	2 0
Flowery Pekoe	2 0
Congou	1 4

Apply to BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,
13th April, 1867. Auctioneers.

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to present to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal testimonial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Esplanade, which is to be called "ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of Dr. R. A. DALLAS and J. P. GREEN, Esq.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants. Orders for

Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Nails, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors Tools.
Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and
Hardware generally.

Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.

HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply, for one year, of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 1st May 1867 at 12 o'clock noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500 which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied and forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

By order of the Postmaster General,
C. A. STUART, Postmaster,
Bombay, General Post Office, April 1867.

In conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leaden Hall Street, E. C.

TO SMOKERS.—No. II. Choice and real Manilla CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 40 per 1,000.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
7, Forbes Street.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Whereas at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held THIS DAY the following resolution was unanimously carried :—

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the same be adjourned until WEDNESDAY next the 24th April with the view of enabling the shareholders to examine into the accounts and to consider the information now laid before them."

NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned meeting will be held at the Office of the Liquidators in Elphinstone Circle on WEDNESDAY next the 24th instant at 3 P.M.

M. H. SCOTT
J. BANKEN } Liquidators.
J. G. SMITH.

16th April 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares in the above named Company on which the SECOND CALL of Rupees 100 per Share, due on 15th November last, together with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date, shall not have been paid into this Office on or before the 1st day of June 1867, shall be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th April, 1867.

LUNCA CHEROOTS of fine quality for Sale,

Ordinary	shape	Rs. 15 per Thousand.
Manilla Cigars	"	15 "
Burmah	"	12 "

G. B. GLADDING.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY AND CENTRAL INDIA TRANSIT AGENCY.

CALLIANJEE SEWJEE & Co. having established AGENCIES at Khundwah, Burwai, Mhow and Indore, will provide conveyance for Passengers and every description of goods at the undermentioned rates :—

PASSENGERS.

Distance Miles	From	To	Shigram. One Seats.	Shigram. Two Seats.	Country Cart. One Seat.	Country Cart. Whole Cart.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
80	Indore	Khundwa	25 0 0	33 0 0	4 4 0	13 0 0
40	Do.	Burwai	12 8 0	15 8 0	2 2 0	6 8 0
14	Do.	Mhow	3 0 0	4 4 0	0 12 0	2 0 0
76	Mhow	Khundwa	24 0 0	32 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
36	Do.	Burwai	12 8 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0
40	Khundwa ..	Do.	12 0 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0

GOODS.

Distance Miles	From	To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
			a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	Rs. a.
80	Indore	Khundwa ..	8 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	1 0
40	Do.	Burwai	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	0 8
14	Do.	Mhow	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0	0 4
76	Mhow	Khundwa ..	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	1 0
36	Do.	Burwai	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	0 8
40	Khundwa....	Do.	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	0 8

PARCELS.

Distance Miles.	From	To	Under 10 Seers.	Under 25 Seers	Under 35 Seers.	Under 45 Seers.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
80	Indore	Khundwa ..	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
40	Do.	Burwai	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	1 2 0
14	Do.	Mhow	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 7 0
76	Mhow	Khundwa ..	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
36	Do.	Burwai	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	1 2 0
40	Khundwa ..	Do.	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	1 2 0

LUGGAGE, TREASURE AND OPIUM.

Distance Miles.	From	To	Luggage per Maund.	Treasure per Maund.	Opium per chest not Insured.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
80	Indore.....	Khundwa ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	3 8 0
40	Do.	Burwai	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 0
14	Do.	Mhow	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 0 0
76	Mhow	Khundwa ..	1 4 0	1 4 0	3 8 0
36	Do.	Burwai	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 0
40	Khundwa ..	Do.	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 0

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage to Passengers' Luggage when travelling in their own charge.

Two Passengers only will be allowed to travel in a Shigram and baggage for each not to exceed 20 seers; any in excess of this will be charged for at the rates quoted above. If the same be booked by goods Train a reduction of four annas per maund will be allowed.

Cart Passengers are allowed 10 seers of personal Luggage.

Treasure will be conveyed only in charge of the owners and at their risk.

The Company requests that all goods sent through their Agency be sufficiently packed, properly addressed, and any one package not to exceed 14 maunds.

The Company Insure Opium at Rupee one per Chest between Indore and Khundwa only.

For further particulars apply at the Carting Agent's Office, Boree Bunder.

CALLIANJEE SEWJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th April 1867.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ea.	10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	"	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	"	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	"	4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	"	4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.....	"	6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants.....	"	7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	"	6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.		2 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65		0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ... ... Per doz...	6	7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S India and Duz Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	6	7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do do 3 ft. 9 in.....	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.....	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways.....	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags.....	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rugs	16	to 20
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug.....	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mantle & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

Corresponding firm :

BADHAM BROS.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VIN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

ROYAL and Presidency Bank Shares continue in demand at Rs. 65 and Rs. 68 per share respectively; in other descriptions nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Amount Value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 per share.
10,16,400	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay ...	77 p ct. dis.
1,000,000	250	125	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	95 per sa.
2,000,000	200	200	12½ p c	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,00.	100	100	.....	Brokers' Assn. Co. Company ...	99 per share.
1,000,000	250	200	nil	Central Bank ...	19 per share.
500,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	159 per share.
800,000	200	32	.....	Chinu Bank	15 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	31 ex-div.
1,500,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	157	2	Delhi and London...	No quotations.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsu. London & China as.	14 p share.
2,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank	60 p ct. dis.
1,000,000	100	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	122 per sh.
1,000,00.	250	250	10	Oriental Bank of Corporation	72 p ct. p... ex-di.
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Ban. of In.	95 per share.
.....	250	100	.....	Universal Bank ...	95 pc. share. [ni

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

300,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,400
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotations.
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ...	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	750.
1,60,000	4,000	2,000	.....	Princely Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	.....	Virgee Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co Limited ...	
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	No quotations

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	1s. 11d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99.
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	Demand ...	216 nominal.
China Home Bills ...	60 days sight ...	225.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	... 8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... 11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	... 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... 10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	...	Rs. 88½
" "	Sicca " Loan 1855-56	...	" 92
" "	Co.'s " 1855-56	...	"
" "	" " 1854-55	...	" 85½
" "	" " 1853-54	...	"
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		1856-57	... 104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1864-65			... 102
Five and a half per cent.			108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	... Rs. 16-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	... 10-4
Spanish Dollars	... 220
Carolus	... 220
Mexican Dollars	... 210
German Crowns	... 220
Five-franc Pieces	... 220
Bar Silver	... 1 8-8-0
Gold Leaf	... 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	... 15- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 23RD APRIL.

OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	235 to 240
Dhollera	180 to 185
Bhownuggur	
Oomrawuttee	140 to 145
Akote	
Compta	230 to 238
Vingorla	195 to 200
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	222 to 228
Akote	
Khandeish	120 to 225
Barsee	
Dhollera	224 to 232
Bhownuggur	
Hingunghatt	250 to 255
Broach	225 to 232
Veerawul	200 to 205
Vingorla	230 to 235
Compta	235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	235 to 239

Ready Sales..... 400 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 1,000 Candies.
Market dull.

THE following statistics of the bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available :—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week, ending 28th February, 1867.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Hongkong	7,500	.....
" Suez	18,475	7,955
" Persian Gulf	3,000	7,100
" Singapore	14,900	375
" Cutch	....	14,728
" Aden	14,300	76,400
Guzerat British	....	1,90,000
Total for the week...	57,275	2,06,558
Previously Imported in the year 1867	52,63,485	38,32,712
Total from 1st Jan. to 28th February, 1867	53,20,760	40,39,270
Ditto, 1866	1,48,99,976	7,69,75,074
Decrease, Rupees	95,70,216	7,29,35,804

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin
To Cutch	19,000	24,450
" Dutch Fres	....	1,67,500
" Concan, British ...	....	1,550
" Guzerat Do.	....	42,000
" Kurrachee	....	500
" Kurrachee Steamer ...	....	5,00,000
" Goa, Demaun & Diu ...	....	6,000
" Calcutta...	....	5,400
" Malabar, British ...	....	12,500
" South Canara	....	27,000
" North Canara	....	48,000
Total for the week ...	19,000	7,74,900
Previously Exported in the year 1867	9,35,680	47,16,861
Total from 1st Jan. to 28th Feb., 1867	9,54,680	54,91,761
Ditto, 1866	27,77,010	62,46,397
Decrease, Rupees... ...	18,22,330	7,54,636

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 13th April, 1867, compared with the statement issued on the 20th April 1867 :—

Liabilities.	13th April.	20th April.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 104,50,000	Rs. 104,50,000
Genl. Treasury Balance.....	" 61,26,532	" 66,55,996
Deposits at Head Office ...	" 122,41,296	" 114,19,260
Do. at Branches	" 23,63,842	" 24,92,520
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	" 1,24,934	" 1,23,225
Sundries	" 10,37,363	" 6,32,982
	Rs. 323,43,967	Rs. 317,73,983

Assets.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 28,57,423	Rs. 28,55,951
Credit Accounts at Do	" 76,01,557	" 75,10,316
Bills Discounted at Do ...	" 94,87,000	" 91,64,058
Dead Stock	" 10,99,919	" 10,60,919
Stamps	" 11,782	" 11,725
Balances with Agents	" 5,14,586	" 4,38,344
Sundries	" 12,38,843	" 3,84,348
Govt. Reserve Cash.....	" 21,26,532	" 26,55,996
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	" 48,51,426	" 47,66,153
Do. Branches.....	" 25,94,899	" 29,27,173
	Rs. 323,43,967	Rs. 317,73,983

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 23.

Mordaunt, Lieutenant J., 109th Foot, to rejoin, to Poona.
Lucas, Captain A. W., 109th Foot, to rejoin, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDER.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL.
Bombay, Tuesday, 23rd April.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Surgeon Major A. M. Rogers, Presidency Surgeon 2nd Districts, from 2nd to 31st May, on privilege leave. Surgeon John H. Sylvester having agreed to perform his duties during his absence.

ARMY GENERAL ORDER.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 22nd April, 1867.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant W. J. Holt, 4th Foot, is appointed to act as Pay-Master, Kurrachee Depot, during the absence of Lieutenant Healy, on medical certificate, or until further orders, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

APRIL.
23, Gloucester ..... Butcher ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL.
23, Mary Stenhouse ..... Woodman ..... Liverpool.
Ratmoy ..... Robertson ..... Rangoon.
Manchester (s) ..... Teasdale ..... Manilavic.

The steamer *Kenaveen*, J. T. B. Gregory, bound to Singapore and Hongkong obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
S. S. *Yemuna*, for Aden and Suez.
S. S. *Tilly*, for Malabar Coast.
S. S. *Teyber*, for Persian Gulf.
Ship *Sea Mendel*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Colchine*, for Cannanore and Calcutta.

BENGAL.

...April 17th, steamer *Arabia* and ship *Montelay*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "MALTA," (1,902 Tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain CURLING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 29th April, at 8-30 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 23rd April, 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 24th instant.

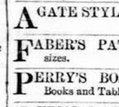
Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 5 P. M. on Saturday, the 27th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Monday morning.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BENARES," (1,491 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain HALL, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 30th April, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Friday, 26th inst. No brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of Opium for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. on the 27th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 23rd April, 1867.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CALCUTTA.

Calling at Cochin, Galle and Madras.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the Steam Ship "CORINGA," 584 Tons, and 150 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, to the above ports on SATURDAY, the 27th April. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

FAMILY RECORD ALBUMS, Cartes de Visite Albums and Photographic Scrap Albums.

PRIVATE LEDGERS, Diaries and Memorandum Books of all sizes and descriptions.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1867, remainder now selling at English prices. Nos. 2 H., 3, 3 B., 4 Quarto—Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, Octavo.

WEDGEWOOD'S MANIFOLD WRITERS: Letter and Note size.

COPYING PRESSES: Fcp. and letter size.

ENDORSEMENT BOXES, pad and ink-brush.

LETTER AND INVOICE HOLDERS in great variety.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAPS for Albums.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the most interesting places in Western India by Bourne and Shepherd.

CHUBBS' PAPER BOXES, Writing Boxes, Palanquin Boxes and Cash Boxes: patent Locks and duplicate Keys.

FOOLSCAP PAPERS: superfine, white or blue, plain or ruled.

IMPERIAL PAPER: superior quality.

TRACING LINEN, Tracing Papers.

MOUNTED DRAWING PAPERS, Whatmans.

ARTISTS OIL COLOUR BOXES, completely fitted.

ARTISTS WATER COLOUR BOXES, dry or moist Colours, completely fitted, or containing Colours and Brushes only.

DRAWING PENCILS, Mordan, Wolff, and Faber.

STATIONERY CABINETS with folding Doors, adapted to the largest papers.

TRAVELLERS' WRITING DESKS and DESPATCH BOXES by Allen and Toulmin.

BOOKS for the Copying Press.

CARBONIC BOOKS and thin paper Books for the Manifold Writer.

A GATE STYLES for the Manifold Writer.

FABER'S PATENT BOOK SLATES, of sizes.

PERRY'S BOSTONITE SLATES, Memo. Books and Tablets.

OFFICIAL BLUE LAID PAPER and Envelopes. Letter and Note size.

STAMP DAMPERS, a useful and cleanly adjunct to the Writing-table.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO LET.—Half of a large BUNGALOW, with use of Garden, Compound, Stable, Coach-house, &c., &c. Corner Chinchpoogly and Parell Road. Rent moderate. Apply to Box, *Bombay Gazette*.

CONTRACT WANTED for landing and delivering about 250 Tons of Iron Work, to arrive in the month of May or June. For particulars apply to 24th April 1867. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

TEN RUPEES REWARD.—Lost at Khandalla or in the Train from thence to Bombay, on the night of SATURDAY, a BUNCH of KEYS. Whoever brings the same to the Office of this Paper will receive the above Reward.

TO BE LET, from the 15th May next, TOP FLOOR of a House in Fort, Hornby Row, with the use of a Cookroom. Rent only Rs. 30. For further particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.—WANTED a Surgeon for the Transport "EDWIN FOX," proceeding hence to Spithead about 1st proximo. Apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox*.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1867.

TOBACCOS by last Overland Mail—
WILLS' Bird's Eye.
WILLS' Smoking Mixture.
WILLS' Satakia.
WILLS' Turkey.
WILLS' Shag.
In Tins and Packets of the sizes usually imported by TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

FOR SALE.—
BASS' BEER, bottled by Berry Bros. & Co.,
London, (Quarts) ..... Rs. 6 per doz.
Do. Do. (Pints)..... " 4 "
BARCLAY'S STOUT, (Quarts)..... " 6 "
Superior AMONTILLADO SHERRY in 2 doz cases ..... " 30 "
Apply at the office of JOHN L. SCOTT, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a gentleman leaving Bombay (in the Fort No. 38, Meadow Street.) Messrs. BEZONJEE NUSSERWANJEE are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY the 27th inst., at the above named premises, the following valuable articles of household Furniture viz :
Cut Glass Ware, Dinner, Desert, and Breakfast services, Plated Curry Dishes, one set of Queen's pattern electro plated on German Silver, Forks and Spoons, in Mahogany case, Single and Double hanging Organ Lamps, Cruet Egg Frames, Blackwood Furniture such as Tables, Drawing Room Chairs, Sofas, Pier, Side, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Chiffonier, Cargets, Pictures, Portable Iron Cot with mattress, Bathing Tubs, &c., &c.
23rd April 1867. BEZONJEE & NUSSERWANJI.

CLARET.—TEACHER & Co., (LIMITED), have the pleasure to announce their receipt of a consignment of their much esteemed Clarets, which they regret to have been delayed so long by the disablement, from stress of weather, of the vessel by which the consignment was originally despatched and the consequent necessity of re-shipment. As their orders to arrive are therefore unusually heavy, they would strongly recommend the regular consumers of these wines not to defer their orders.
Chateau Margaux, per dozen, Rs. 34.
Chateau Leoville, per dozen Rs. 28.
The above are the finest Clarets exported from Bordeaux and in capital condition.
St. Jullien (A sound dinner wine) per dozen Rs. 22
Medoc, (a breakfast wine) per doz Rs. 16
Petit Medoc (light breakfast wine) per doz Rs. 12
Terms and discounts as usual.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association held THIS DAY it was unanimously resolved as follows :—
That this Meeting be adjourned until THURSDAY the 2nd day of May next, at the same place and hour, for the purpose of allowing seven days further Notice of the objects of the meeting to be given by advertisement.
Notice is accordingly hereby given that an adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Association will be held at the registered Office of the Company in Bombay on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes viz :—
1. To pass a resolution fixing the rate of remuneration to be paid to the Liquidator.
2. To pass an Extraordinary resolution in the words or to the effect following viz :—
That the Liquidator of the said Association be and he is hereby authorized to compromise all Calls and liabilities to Calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon with power for the Liquidator to take any Security for the discharge of such debts and liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such debts or liabilities.
JOHN SMITH, Liquidator.
Bombay, 23rd April 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

FOR APRIL.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—"AUNT SALLY."
AUNT SALLY—Mr. Massey.
1st Player—Young Bengal.
2nd do. Miss Bombay, very tired and sleepy.
3rd do. Mrs. Madras fast asleep.

THE TRUE, THRILLING, SENSATIONAL, AND STARTLING DELINEATION OF THE ADVENTURES OF AN UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE WITH A "LIVE" SHELL.
HALF PAGE, 1st Tableau—He findeth and bringeth home the shell in triumph!
HALF PAGE, 2nd Tableau—His friends and *He* are met together to witness the result of igniting the shell!!
HALF PAGE, 3rd Tableau—The shell ignited!!!

QUARTER PAGE.—Our Friend, the ingenious Mr. Jones, has a new invention.

WHOLE PAGE—How our Fat Contributor went to Nagpore and came back again. *A series, to be continued.*

The Nagpore Cinderella and several other Vignettes.

Contributors are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that extra Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hour as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail, viz. at 7 A. M., an after Packet being kept open until 8 A. M.

May ..... 4th } May 20th
May ..... 27th }

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland Mails.

NEXT OVERLAND MAIL.

As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ensure the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the service will be a service for *all* India four times a month. The weekly steamers *to* India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates :—

April..... 27th May 4th

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail Bags will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Post Edition...	Rs. 23	4 per Annum (in Advance).
"	" 2	8 per Month.
Town Edition	" 20	0 per Annum (in Advance).
"	" 2	0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each	"	0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter ..... 27th 6h. 52m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	24	Saturn rises at 7-32 P.M	5 38	6 18	1 54	2 13	
Thurs	25	Day breaks at 5-0 A. M.	5 37	6 19	2 33	2 55	
Fri.	26	Mercury rises at 4-17 A.M	5 37	6 19	3 18	3 44	
Sat.	27	Venus rises at 3-37 A. M.	5 36	6 20	4 13	4 42	
Sun.	28	Low Sunday	5 35	6 20	5 18	5 53	
Mon.	29	Twilight ends at 6-59 P.M.	5 35	6 29	6 32	6 7	
Tues	30	Saturn and Sun in opposition at 0-49 A. M.	5 34	6 24	7 42	8 13	

28th April, 1867, Time sh. 8m. 12s. s.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Apr. 11	LAHORE	Apr. 13
AGRA	Apr. 18	LONDON	Mar. 26
ALLAHABAD	Apr. 17	MADRAS	Apr. 18
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MALTA	Mar. 28
ALEXANDRIA	Apr. 3	MEERUT	Apr. 16
BANGALORE	Apr. 17	OOTACAMUND	Apr. 13
CALCUTTA	Apr. 17	OUDH	Apr. 17
CAPE	Feb. 13	PENANG	Apr. 10
CEYLON	Apr. 16	PUNJAUB	Apr. 13
FRANCE	Mar. 27	SUEZ	Apr. 4
HONGKONG	Mar. 1	SINGAPORE	Apr. 8
KURRACHEE	Apr. 16		

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1867.

THE *Times of India* charges us with the serious offence of "mischievous exaggeration" of the losses of the Bank of Bombay. We stated, and proved from the accounts submitted by the Directors to Mr. Dickson, that out of the whole paid-up capital of two millions sterling not a rupee is left for the shareholders. We have no wish to bandy words with such an opponent as the *Times of India*, and as our good contemporary, while assuring his readers that our statement as to the real position of the Bank is quite "unwarranted," nevertheless admits that, "if it were well-founded, it would be fatal to "all hope of reconstituting the Bank," we will repeat once more, for his special benefit, the steps of the process that led us to what seems an irresistible conclusion, and trust that we may after all be successful in re-converting him to a belief in the necessity of amalgamation. The whole question is very simple, and every shareholder is fully capable of judging for himself whether the construction we put upon the figures supplied by the officers of the Bank themselves is in the slightest degree strained or unfair. In the first place, we would point out to the *Times of India* that there are two distinct kinds of assets—assets that can be realized, and assets which, in whole or in part, cannot be realized. The former kind includes, for the Bank of Bombay, the cash balances at the head office and branches and with agents, advances secured on deposit of Government Paper, railway scrip, and bullion, bills discounted current, and inland bills and hoondies purchased current; and on all these several accounts the total sum that the Bank can raise towards paying off its deposits of (excluding the Treasury balance) Rs. 1,94,00,000 is only Rs. 1,79,00,000, leaving a deficiency of money to pay back to the public, without reckoning the claims of Government and the shareholders, of fifteen lacs of rupees. Now, the Government has a deposit of fifty lacs, which must also be paid off before the shareholders can get any of their money returned to them; *and there is therefore a total balance of 65 lacs to be made good out of the doubtful assets* in order to settle the claims of depositors alone. But these doubtful assets, consisting of advances on "sundry shares" and on personal security, of past due bills, and of the buildings and furniture belonging to the Bank, are worth in the present state of Bombay no more than the amount that may be realized by the sale of the Bank premises by auction. The Directors, indeed, assign to these assets the nominal value of Rupees 1,73,00,000, and assume therefore that they may ultimately provide from this source the funds for not only discharging the debt of 65 lacs remaining due to depositors but also repaying the shareholders the full value of their reduced capital of Rs. 1,04,00,000. But such an assumption is utterly groundless. The *Times of India*, to be sure, talks some nonsense about "Rs. 20,00,000 of the bills discounted "and loans on current accounts which are of "good commercial value, and will run off in "the course of a few months," but, if he had taken the trouble to study the accounts, he would have seen that all these bills and loans are already included in the list of assets that *can* be realized, and cannot therefore be counted a second time. The Directors themselves gave significant expression to their own opinion of the state of the Bank—though, for want of the figures since published, we did not at the time understand what was meant—when, in the course of the correspondence with Mr. Dickson, they mentioned that they might require a loan of 65 lacs from the Bank of Bengal to enable them to wind up their affairs, and afterwards, in a second letter, said that they could make such arrangements with Government as would probably admit of a reduction of the loan to about 17 lacs. Evidently, the Directors were well aware, that, when the Bank of Bombay came into liquidation, *not only would the shareholders have no cash which they could contribute towards the formation of a new Bank, but they would remain* *burdened with a debt of 15 lacs to private depositors and 50 lacs to the Government, which they could only pay off by raising a loan on the security of doubtful assets which might perhaps never yield such an amount at all, and certainly could not do so till after the lapse of one or two years.* Now that we have put the point in our contemporary's favourite italics, perhaps he will be able to understand the difference between hard cash and worthless paper, which seems to have been puzzling his brains for some time past. The shareholders at all events, ought now to be able to form for themselves a trustworthy estimate of their own prospects. Let them make a reasonable calculation of the proportion likely to be recovered of such debts as advances on sundry shares and personal security, and past due bills, and say whether we go too far in asserting that these assets will probably not realize more than one-third of Rs. 1,73,00,000, that is, about enough to pay the 65 lacs due to Government and other depositors, and leave nothing for the shareholders. Even if one-half the amount, or say 90 lacs, be ultimately recovered, the shareholders will only have 25 lacs, or one-fourth of their reduced capital of a million sterling, to be divided amongst them perhaps two years hence, so that, even on a very favourable view of their case, we cannot hold out to them the hope that they will ever get back more than Rs. 125 a share, after years of heart-sickening delay. The *Times of India* however urges that another committee should now be appointed to make a fresh estimate of the doubtful assets. As Mr. Dickson will be here this week to examine the books for himself, probably the best way of obtaining a really impartial estimate would be for the shareholders of the Bank to appoint a representative to help Mr. Dickson, and be guided by the result of the joint enquiry. If the shareholders will only beware of interested counsels, and demand that nothing shall be concealed from them, there is no fear that they will be led astray by "mischievous exaggerations" on one side or the other.

We do not share the *Times of India's* opinion of the great culpability of government with reference to the ruin of the Bank of Bombay; and we are unable therefore to join our contemporary in recommending that, to avoid "scandal, "and probably unseemly litigation," the local government, besides lending the Bank a cash balance which will have to be made up to 65 lacs to pay the claims of private depositors, and losing in addition the money invested in shares of the Bank, should set aside 50 lacs more to be invested in a new Bank in the names of shareholders who have lost money in the old one, and guarantee a dividend of ten per cent. for the next twenty years. The recommendation is worthy of our contemporary's well-known philanthropy, but tax-payers are selfish creatures, and would probably regard such an appropriation of public money in a less favourable light than that in which it strikes the large-hearted journalist of Church Gate Street. We are sorry for the shareholders who have lost their money in the Bank of Bombay—but they must not attribute their misfortunes to the Government of this Presidency. The Charter only gave the Government the right of appointing three Directors out of nine; the remaining six were elected by the shareholders themselves, and the majority of the Board thus constituted managed affairs absolutely at their will, for it is not the case that the Government had the power of vetoing any of the resolutions of the Board. The shareholders, then, have themselves alone to blame for electing as their representatives well known speculators who deliberately ruined the Bank of Bombay, as they have ruined the Asiatic Bank, by their mad and unscrupulous audacity. It is true, we fear, that Government servants who sat on the Board betrayed their trust, but Government cannot be held responsible for having put misplaced faith in the honour and ability of high public servants. These men must bear the discredit and the shame of their own misdeeds. We may add, that, if any influence outside the Bank was indirectly powerful in causing its fall, that evil influence belonged to the *Times of India* newspaper, which persistently sang the praises and helped to maintain the social supremacy of the men of the Back Bay clique in the golden days when they were all rolling in riches, and which now tries to efface the recollection of its own servility and want of public spirit, by outdoing all the world in violent denunciations of its former friends. As regards the Government, we repeat that it has made sufficient compensation to the shareholders for the errors of which it was guilty by sustaining the Bank during two years, by the loss of the public money (which by the way amounts only to twelve lacs) invested in shares of the Bank, and by the temporary if not permanent sacrifice of a cash balance of 65 lacs to settle the claims of depositors. Three-quarters of a million of ready money and two years of humiliation are a heavy enough penalty to pay for a mere sin of omission.

WE direct the attention of our readers to the evidence of Mr. A. J. Hunter (reported in another column) which was given before the Dock Committee yesterday. It will no doubt receive due consideration from those interested in the question of the construction of Wet Docks for Bombay.

WE understand that the Directors of the Bank of Bombay have invited the most influential of their shareholders to attend a private meeting on Friday next, for the purpose of discussing the questions of amalgamation or the advisability of forming a new Bank.

WE observe from the *Bhownuggur Durbar Gazette*, a small Gujerathi journal which has reached its sixth number, that His Excellency the Governor has addressed a missive to the Thakoor of Bhownuggur in the following terms :—

YOUR HIGHNESS,—Her Most Gracious Majesty having been pleased to appoint me Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, it affords me pleasure to announce to you that on the 6th instant I assumed charge of the Government of this Presidency, and I take advantage of the present occasion to assure you of my friendly disposition towards you. Your Highness' sincere friend, W. R. S. V. FITZGERALD.
Bombay Castle, 19th March, 1867.

HONGKONG enjoys the privilege of having an annual census of its population taken by its Registrar General, and the mail to hand on Monday morning brings us the figures as on 31st December, 1866. The colony is not, upon mere arithmetical considerations, progressing, as the population has declined during the year by no less a figure than 10,406. The total population numbers 115,098, whereof 2113 are Europeans. The European element has increased 79 during the twelve months, and the decrease alluded to arises from the emigration of upwards of 10,000 Chinese from the colony which will be well rid of them, if, as the *China Mail* says, they comprise "the scum of Hongkong rowdyism." They are, it appears, native loafers "neither tradesmen, artisans, nor merchants, but hand-to-mouth-living coolies and vagabonds of all descriptions." This exodus of scoundrels is owing to some wholesome and vigorous legislation of the Governor which did not quite comport with their "ideas of legislation." We presume, therefore, they are in quest of green fields and pastures new. If our "loafers" in India were natives, as has been the happy destiny of Hongkong, what would be the fate of our magnificent Indian Empire or its easy-going rulers? Being only Europeans, however, Government can do that which becomes it best—sit and do nothing.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following narrative of a depredation committed upon him at the Bhosawul railway station :—To cut the matter short, and dove-tail two stories into one, I will relate a simple instance of the evil consequences of these irregularities. A gentleman the other day fell quite a victim to them, and how helpless was his condition may be imagined from the fact of his arriving here in a shirt and pyjamas which even cried small to the dirty and sooty attire of the Persians residing in Bombay for several days successively. Such an event would not be complete without billiant displays of fireworks and illuminations, and accordingly great efforts were made to make a display worthy of the occasion. Budnaira and Bombay, after many hundred miles of travel, he betook himself to sleep, and laid his bed on a bench on the platform. He placed his carpet bag under his wooden cot, and his courier bag under his hard pillow. Woke up in the morning, he found his carpet bag gone, and his courier bag, being locked, cut open and rifled of its

Licenses in the City of Bombay.—First reading.

2. Bill No 4 of 1867.—A Bill to amend Act No. XIV. of 1866 (Bombay).—First Reading.

3. Bill No. 11 of 1866.—A Bill to amend Act II. of 1865(Bombay).—Second reading.

4. Bill No. 2 of 1867.—A Bill to make provision for the Administration of Military Cantonments in the Bombay Presidency.—Second reading.

III. Notices of Motion :—

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis will move for the insertion in the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill of the 13 Sections presented by the Select Committee on the Quarantine Bill.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley will move the insertion of the following clause in the Bill to amend Act II. of 1865 (Bombay):—

Section CCXL. of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, shall be read as if between the words "the" and "commissioner" in the first line of the said Section the following had been inserted :—

"The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay or the."

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) was held at the office of the Company yesterday forenoon, having been called by advertisement in order to pass the usual resolution authorising the liquidator to effect compromises of debts, "and also to confirm or pass a resolution fixing the rate of remuneration to be paid to the liquidator." There were very few shareholders present.

On the motion of Mr. John Smith (the liquidator) seconded by Mr. Hossack, Mr. Prentis was called to the chair.

Mr. Smith said he had called this meeting primarily for the purpose of passing the resolution contained in the notice which had been advertised, but at the same time—having heard that some objection was taken to the resolution which had been passed at the previous meeting, appointing a liquidator and fixing his remuneration,—having heard that some technical objection was taken to the advertisement calling that meeting, and that proceedings were likely to be instituted in the High Court in connection with the matter,—he had thought it better in calling this meeting to afford the shareholders an opportunity of confirming the resolution in the event of the High Court deciding that the advertisement had been regular, or to give them an opportunity of again considering it in the event of the Court coming to the conclusion that the notice had been irregular. As the shareholders were aware, the proceedings in the Court had terminated in the resolution being rescinded in so far as it fixed the remuneration of the liquidator—on the technical ground that sufficient notice of the intention to propose the resolution had not been given in the advertisement convening the meeting; and it being explained to the Court that a meeting had been called for to-day (yesterday), for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the shareholders in regard to the resolution, the presiding Judge said he thought that was a very proper step to have taken, but decided that seven days' notice from the date of his judgment should still be allowed to the shareholders for the purpose of giving them a full opportunity of considering the subject and of bringing forward any suggestions they pleased. In accordance with the order of the Court he now suggested that this meeting should stand adjourned in order that the additional notice of seven days should be given to the shareholders. With regard to himself personally he would only say that he had never had any desire to take the shareholders by surprise in this matter; and he did not think any shareholders attributed such motives to him. He regretted, however, to see that some parties outside the body of shareholders appeared to think he had adopted such a course, but he was sure the shareholders would acquit him—as the Court had already done—of any intention to take them by surprise. He begged to move—That this meeting be adjourned till Thursday the 2nd day of May next, at the same place and hour, for the purpose of allowing seven days' further notice of the objects of the meeting to be given by advertisement."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Acland and carried unanimously.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Library Rooms on Thursday, the 11th April inst.

Present.—The Rev. D. Macpherson, M. A., *Senior Member*, in the chair.

Members.—The Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy; Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq.; Dadoba Pandurung, Esq.; Javerilal Umiashanker, Esq.; the Rev. R. Stothert, A. M.; J. B. Hayne, Esq.; the Rev. D. C. Boyd, M. A.; N. Fernandes, Esq.; R. Proctor Sims, Esq.; Balvantrao Venayek Shastri, Esq.; the Rev. George Carew Reynell, M. A.; and James Taylor, Esq., *Officiating Honorary Secretary.*

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

Members elected.—Tricumjee Velljee, Esq.; His Excellency Antonio Joaquim da Silva Costa, Governor of Damaun; J. Duff Robinson, Esq.; H. G. Dunlop, Esq.; John Thompson, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.; and Thomas E. Taylor, Esq., Partner Messrs. Lawrence & Co.

Member proposed.—Charles Peile, Esq., Solicitor, by W. London, Esq., seconded by J. B. Peile, Esq.

Presents to the Library.—1, Papers relating to the Aboriginal Tribes of the Central Provinces, left in MSS. by the late Rev. Stephen Hislop, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland at Nagpore, edited with notes and preface by R. Temple, C.S.I. 1866, 6 copies. Presented by the Editor.

2. O Chronista do Tissuary Periodico Mensal redactor J. H. da Cunha Rivara, No. 15 for March 1867, Nova-Goa. Presented by the editor.

3. Muncherjee Cowasjee Shapoorjee L.—Share-speculation. A Dialogue between a Pundit and a statue on the ruin brought about by share speculation in Bombay during the years 1863-64-65, Bomb. 1867. (Guzerathi) 2 copies. Presented by the author.

4. Smithsonian Report for 1864—Washington. Presented by the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

5. Report (Annual) of the Boston Society of Natural History for 1865 Pht. Presented by the Society.

6. Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. 10th. Presented by Ditto.

7. Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India for the year 1865, Pht. Presented by the Society.

8. Report of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society for the session 1865-66 Pht. Presented by the Society.

Mr. James Taylor, the *Officiating Honorary Secretary*, then read the following letters :—

To JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.,
Officiating Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 28th February transmitting to me a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Society on the 14th of that month.

I beg you will take an early opportunity of expressing to the Society my sense of the high honour they have done me by placing this resolution on their records, and that you will be good enough to convey the assurance of the undiminished interest I shall always feel in the objects of the Society's labours, and that nothing will give me greater pleasure than to promote those objects should it be in my power to do so on my arrival in England.—I have, &c.,

H. B. E. FRERE.

P. & O. S. S. *Malta*, The Red Sea, March 15, 1867.

A letter from the Hon'ble Sir R. Couch, Knight, Chief Justice, dated March 27, 1867, intimating his acceptance of the office of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

No. 1125—102.
Chief Commissioner's Office,
Central Provinces.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, To the Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bombay.

Dated Nagpore, the 27th of March, 1867.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for the acceptance of the Asiatic Society of Bombay, six copies of a set of papers on the aboriginal tribes of the Central Provinces.

2. The papers were left in manuscript by the late Rev. S. Hislop of the Free Church Mission, Nagpore. The work has been edited by Mr. Temple, at whose direction this letter is written.—I have, &c.,

C. BERNARD,
Secretary.

The *Officiating Honorary Secretary* informed the meeting that the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Newton, and the Honorary President, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, (the Secretary himself having been unable to be present) had waited on His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor to convey the resolution passed at the last meeting and that he was graciously pleased to accept the office of Patron of the Society.

The best thanks of the Society were voted to the contributors to the Library for the valuable presents, and the meeting was then adjourned to Thursday, the 9th May next.

THE WET DOCK SCHEME.

The Dock Committee met yesterday, for the purpose of taking evidence. There were present, Mr. A. D. Robertson (chairman), Captain Henry, Mr. Alexander Brown, Colonel DeLisle, Mr. A. D. Grant, Mr. Russel Aitken, Mr. James Bogie, Mr. C. Currey, and Mr. P. Adams.

The only gentlemen examined was Mr. A. J. Hunter.

Mr. Hunter's evidence was as follows :—

I belong to the firm of Hunter, Graham, and Co. It is now twelve and a half years since I first came to Bombay. The house with which I am connected has both an import and an export trade, but chiefly import. I have studied this dock question in a general way; but have not had time to go into it thoroughly. I think it is certainly desirable to have docks in this port if they could be made to pay. As a matter of economy, as regards (1) the expense of landing cargoes, (2) the detention of ships in the harbour, and (3) the risk attending the landing of goods—which, especially in the S. W. monsoon, would be greatly lessened—I think it is desirable to have docks. I have thought of the subject chiefly in connection with Mr. Russel Aitken's pamphlet. At present the charge incurred by mucadums in taking goods from the ship and putting them on the bunder-head is from 6 to 7 annas per package, there being about 3½ or 4 packages in the ton of 40 cubic feet. That charge is made up as follows: boat hire, about 3 annas a package; crane hire, one anna; coolie, for hoisting from the boat to the bunder-head, one anna; and hamalage from the bunder to the custom house gate, one anna; total, six annas. This refers to piece goods, is given as an average, and does not relate to the landing of goods from steamers.

Mr. R. Aitken: Do these figures represent the present depressed scale of charges, or the average for the past two or three years?

Mr. Hunter: The rates were some time ago higher, but I consider these quite high enough to form an estimate upon. They are very much higher than in 1861. I can speak of the rates for landing copper, which is an article much imported. I have not much experience in regard to iron. I think we pay Rs. 5 per ton of 20 cwts. on copper taken to the godown, and I should think that of that about Rs. 2 per ton must be charged for putting the copper on the bunder head. I have had no experience as to coal for many years past, and therefore cannot speak of it at present. I should certainly think that the charge of 3 annas per package for boat hire would be decreased if the bunder accommodation was increased. In the busy season the charge is almost twice what it is at other times. That may be partly owing to there being a greater demand for boats then, but I think it is also owing to the detention. I think the expense of landing would be greatly lessened if the agents of the ship were to land the cargo, for as consignees themselves have to send off for their goods the boats have often to lie astern of the ship till the particular cargo that is wanted turns up. I don't think, however, that any agents would undertake the responsibility of doing so, except under a special agreement entered into at home. I think that the boat rate if that were done would be only about two annas. I consider there is no doubt that if the landing of cargo were in the hands of one person instead of being in the hands of the different consignees the charge would be much less. The figures I have given are intended as a fair average for the twelvemonths; the rates may be higher at one season and lower at another. In regard to the detention of vessels being reduced by the use of wet docks, I would only say that vessels at Liverpool—say of 1,000 tons—are discharged at the docks of that port in from four to six days on an average. I should say the average time at present in Bombay in the case of a cargo of piece goods is thirty days. In the charter party with regard to a cargo of coals the provision as to the landing usually requires that 40 tons should be landed per day. In the case of a vessel of 1000 tons, this would give fully forty days. If one agency were employed the charges of landing cargoes of coal would not be reduced. In the case of a general cargo, I think that if only one agency was employed, the average time—speaking roundly—might be twenty days. At to the risk of landing goods, it is very great indeed in the S. W. monsoon. At that time it is rarely the case that piece goods are not landed wet—that is, if landed in ordinary cargo boats. The loss in respect of that damage falls upon the underwriter, who, to cover it, of course charges a higher premium than would otherwise be necessary. I think if we had docks the underwriters ought certainly not to charge so much as they do now. They think the actual damage done to piece goods during the monsoon, in passing between the ship and the shore, is about a quarter per cent.—or in round figures Rs. 3 per ton or Re. 1 per package. I cannot say that the risk from pilfering is at all serious. There is no risk from it at all in the case of piece goods or other bale goods. I certainly think the risk of damage would be very much diminished if there were a better class of cargo boats—a decked boat, for instance. A screw lighter would also be a good kind of boat to use during the monsoon. I am not prepared to give any opinion on the point as to whether there ought to be both an import and an export dock. I think if there was one dock of sufficient dimensions it might serve for both purposes; and if there was any likelihood of confusion arising, the difficulty could be met by devoting one end of the dock to the export and the other end to the import trade. There would not be the same advantages in loading ships in dock as in discharging them. My reason is that there would be no saving in time. It would decidedly be almost as expensive to cart the goods to the dock as to send them on board in the harbour, provided the cotton screws remained, as they are at present, at Colaba. The present charge of the Landing and Shipping Co. for shipping cotton is eight annas per bale, six annas probably being the amount of the boat hire; and as the charge of carting a bale from Colaba to Mody Bay might be four annas, there might be a saving as compared with the boat hire of two annas. I think, therefore, there would be a saving on the whole, but not very great. If cotton comes eventually to be pressed up-country—and I think that in all probability that practice will increase—there would be a much greater advantage, in point of economy, in having the docks. I should think that in the present year the proportion of cotton purchased up-country by the exporters has been about one-fourth of the entire quantity exported. The tendency of the trade at present is to purchase the cotton up-country, and I believe that it will all ultimately come to be pressed up-country. In the event of docks being constructed, with warehouses attached to them, trade would be facilitated, and the expense of staffs would be reduced. I think there is no doubt that if docks are constructed, there should be some Government scheme which would include the formation of a Trust. I do not think that there should be in any case a private company. I think the use of the docks should be, in the first instance at all events, optional, not compulsory. The dock dues would, of course, depend on the cost of the construction of the docks. I think it would be necessary in fixing them to make an allowance for interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Money raised under a Government guarantee could not be got under 5 per cent. I hardly think that Government could fairly be asked to give a guarantee in the case of docks. The funds for the Trust might be raised on the guarantee of the whole of the harbour dues. I should certainly say that private companies would be found to advance money for the Trust on the guarantee of the Port of Bombay—that is, on the guarantee of the harbour dues. I have some diffidence in expressing an opinion on this part of the subject at present, not having given it much consideration.

Mr. Brown asked why a private company, if it was in a position to construct docks cheaper than Government, should be precluded from doing so.

Mr. Grant said that the object of such a policy on the part of Government would be to protect the interests of the trade.

Mr. Russel Aitken (to Mr. Hunter): Do you think it would be wise on the part of Government to buy up the foreshore of the Elphinstone Company?

Mr. Hunter: You are going beyond my depth now. I don't feel competent to express an opinion upon that. (Examination continued:) Any sum above the capital which the harbour dues represent would have to be raised under a Government guarantee. The simplest way would be for the Government to take those dues and exercise the same supervision as it has in the case of railways. By this I mean that Government ought for instance to exercise a supervision—through its engineers—over the cost of construction. The question as to what should be done with the crew of a vessel while in dock, is the most difficult, I think, which presents itself to my mind. I think they could live on board, and could have booths for cooking on shore, within the dock and close to the ship. The difficulty that occurs to me is that of keeping them together. Then, there would be the question of the sewerage of the dock.

Mr. Aitken: That can be provided for.

Mr. Hunter: Of course it is an engineering question. I do not know much of other harbours and other ports. Certainly, I think the general expenses of a ship—such as the bazaar expenses—would be greatly reduced by having docks.

This concluded Mr. Hunter's examination, and the Committee here adjourned.

FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD APRIL.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Abdool Rahim Ahmed was charged with stealing a watch and gold chain, of the aggregate value of Rs. 27, the property of Yakoo Oomer.

It appeared that on the night of Saturday last, the complainant and two others were standing on the road, the former felt somebody's hand in his pocket. He turned round and saw the prisoner run away with the watch. On an alarm being raised, the prisoner was arrested by a policeman with the watch and chain in his possession.

The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence.

His Worship, in sentencing him, observed that he was a notorious thief. His Worship gave him every opportunity to call his witnesses, notwithstanding he knew his character. The prisoner had been flogged once, and he was this time sentenced to be imprisoned for six months in the County Jail with hard labour.

DITTO.—Dewje Sagee was charged with stealing a clock, worth Rs. 10, belonging to one Singee Shellajee.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and being an old offender, was sentenced to receive twenty stripes.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Ruttonjee Hormusjee was charged at the instance of constable Gallagher with keeping a house in the Picket Road for the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquor without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

From the evidence of Mr. Gallagher, it appeared that on the previous evening, between eight and nine o'clock, he saw two Europeans go into the defendant's shop. Mr. Gallagher stepped out as the defendant shut the door of his shop. Shortly after a child opened the door to go out. Witness took advantage of this and entered into the shop at once, where he found the two Europeans with two tumblers before them, which contained brandy and lemonade, and they were drinking the same.

The defendant stated that he sold a whole bottle, and not in retail, but he called no witnesses to prove his allegation.

His Worship, on the evidence before him, found the defendant guilty of the offence and fined him Rs. 50.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Framjee Rustomjee and Abdool Ismael, two hack buggy drivers, were charged with reckless driving and thereby causing damage to a post office mail-van. The driver of the van, Chotabhoy Rustomkhan, attempted to make out that the buggy of the second defendant came furiously from the opposite direction and the consequence was a collision which upset the van.

His Worship here remarked that it was impossible to believe that by a collision between a two-wheeled buggy and a four-wheeled mail van, the latter could be upset.

The other people who were in the van gave the same version as the prosecutor.

The defendants stated that it was more the fault of the prosecutor than theirs that the van was upset. Two European gentlemen employed in the P. and O. Company's service proved that it was owing to the prosecutor's own act his van was upset.

Mr. A. B. Collett, who was in Court to prove the damage to the van, gave his opinion that it was impossible to capsize the van by a collision with a buggy. It could only be upset by the horse turning more than was necessary.

Upon the whole of the evidence His Worship dismissed the case.

MAZAGON POLICE.—23RD APRIL.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—Bapoo Wittoba, a cart-driver, was charged with torturing his bullocks this day and pleaded guilty. His Worship fined him Rs. 15 for the offence.

THE BUGGY LICENSE.—Seedoo Wittoo, a cart-driver, pleaded guilty to a charge of plying his cart for hire yesterday without having obtained an attendant's license and badge from the Commissioner of Police. His Worship fined him Rs. 20, or in default of payment to undergo simple imprisonment for a month.

CROSSING THE RAILROAD.—Gopal Dajee, a police sepoy, was charged with passing or attempting to pass across the G. I. P. Railway, when an engine or train was approaching and in sight. The gate-keeper of the Company at Warree Bunder shut the gate having cross poles at 5 o'clock yesterday when a train was approaching. The defendant attempted to pass over the line through the gate, and when stopped he caught hold of the complainant by the throat and threw him down. The matter was reported to a policeman, who took defendant into custody. The evidence was insufficient to establish the defendant's guilt; and His Worship dismissed the charge.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1867.

Ninth day, Tuesday, 23rd April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE following cases were tried before a common jury :—

George Keddle, an inspector of platelayors on the G. I. P. Railway, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with having wilfully and negligently, as a servant of the said Railway Company, omitted to do what he was legally bound to do, to wit, having neglected to give notice to the station master at Doongergaum that a lorry was on the line, and in consequence of such omission, the safety of persons on that railway was endangered.

Mr. McCulloch conducted the case for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

The evidence was to the effect that on the 11th February last, the prisoner as an inspector of plate-layers on the above line, neglected to give notice to the station master at Doongergaum that a lorry had been sent on the line, and in consequence, a train came along and run over the lorry and caused the death of a boy named Carreya.

The case broke down for want of evidence, and the learned Judge directed the jury to return a formal verdict of acquittal for the prisoner, which having been done, he was discharged forthwith.

CHEATING AND THEFT.—Soorjee Ruttonjee and Naya Runchore were placed on their trial for cheating and theft.

Mr. Farran prosecuted, and Mr. Connon defended the prisoner Soorjee Ruttonjee.

The evidence of the prosecutor Hutma Khoosh hall was that the prisoner Soorjee came to his shop on the 11th March last and asked him if he had a gold chain for sale, the former produced a chain with a pendant weighing about 49 tolas. On the following day both the prisoners came to the shop, when the prisoner Naya asked him to take off the pendant which was done. He then asked to have the chain weighed, this was likewise done. This prisoner thereupon desired to have it assayed, when they all proceeded to Mandavie for that purpose, and on arriving there, prosecutor gave the chain to the assayer who examined it in the usual way. The prisoner Naya then tied it up in his handkerchief and proposed that they should go to his banker, when he would pay prosecutor the money, whereupon they all proceeded to a house pointed out by Naya, who then handed the handkerchief to his brother Runchore, and went upstairs himself. After waiting there for about half an hour, Runchore also wanted to go upstairs, but prosecutor protested against his going away without leaving the handkerchief and its contents. He thereupon placed the handkerchief in the hands of another man who had accompanied the prosecutor. Upon the handkerchief being opened, they found that a brass chain had been substituted for the gold one.

Mr. Connon, on behalf of the first prisoner, cross-examined the witness.

His Lordship at this stage stopped the case as it was evident that the charges could not be sustained, and therefore directed the jury to acquit the prisoners.

Thereupon the jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty for the prisoners, who were accordingly discharged.

THERE being no other cases ready for trial, the Sessions were dissolved.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AMALGAMATION OF THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the *Englishman* and *Daily News* I frequently find extracts from your valuable paper and being a shareholder in the Bank of Bombay, I write to thank you for the able and temperate articles you have written pointing out the false counsels of your versatile contemporary the *Times of India*, and of his anonymous correspondent "Senex."

The shareholders should bear in mind that wise saw *ex nihilo nihil fit*. As they are at present situated they cannot hope to recover, but must flicker and die. It is all very well for "Senex" to say that he merely wishes to check "the very exaggerated opinion of the benefits to be derived from the "amalgamation." The man who came with a reprieve might as well argue with him about to be hung on the exaggerated opinion of the benefits of life. It seems to me "Senex" is our worst enemy, and is writing to the Bombay shareholders, who he must know have little or no choice between insolvency and the rescue offered, and at the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal in the hope to frighten them off the proposed amalgamation. Are men so foolish as to be led by a will-o'-the-wisp like "Senex" or will they depend on a tried, trusted and well-known man like Dickson backed up by the Directors of both institutions. These are all behind the scenes and must be fully aware of what they are recommending. In accepting spicious and plausible counsel from anonymous advisers, shareholders of both Banks should remember the numerous interests at work against the Bombay Bank and the proposed amalgamation. There are those of competitive Banks—of speculators who hope again to see the wild times from which Bombay has just emerged—there are merchants who fancy Calcutta will have preference over Bombay or Bombay over Calcutta, and that they will not be able to obtain money when they want it. I remember this was the argument of a shareholder and merchant in Madras who appeared to forget that no one understands better the principles of demand and supply than a Bank Manager who looks only to the interest obtainable. All shareholders who wish to take a safe and proper course and yet know little or nothing of the case in point, should first satisfy themselves of the honesty, ability and judgment of their adviser and then adopt his recommendation. I would rather pin my faith to Dickson and the Directors than to "Senex."

SENIOR.

Calcutta, 15th April.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE "HURRUND RAID."

(From the Indian Public Opinion.)

We did not intend to avail ourselves of the store of native information on frontier politics at our disposal, but as the correspondence regarding the late action at Hurrund has been given to the public press and as the matter seems to us not to have been fully represented, we deem it right, in the public interest, to give our own version of the facts of the case.

Throughout the correspondence, the descent of the Mussoorics into our territory has been called a raid, and their object is undisguisedly said to have been to plunder. It is true that Gulam Hussain, their chief, plundered camels in our territory, and that we retaliated by seizing the camels of his near relative, then a jemadar in our employ at Rajanpur; but the immediate reason for the descent into our territory on the 26th of January last is very different and has not appeared in the official correspondence.

For some time previous to the so-called raid, there had been war between the Mussoories and the Doorkhanies, another hill tribe; several men had been slain on both sides. The Doorkhanies, fearing an unsuccessful issue to the quarrel, took refuge in our territory in the district of Dera Ghazi Khan. The impolicy of allowing them to do so, was strongly represented to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner by the Lughari chief. In the times of Major Pollock and Captain Minchin the district was never allowed to be used as an arena to decide the quarrels of vengeful foreign tribes; but the present successor of those officers, being unable to foresee the consequences, turned a deaf ear to every representation. The consequence was that the Doorkhanies were allowed to settle among the Gorchanis, a kindred tribe. Vague and more vague rumours were heard from the hills, warlike gatherings and preparations were reported, and the voice of revenge re-echoed along the border. Dates were assigned for the meditated attack on the Doorkhanies and their protectors and allies the Goorchanis, but successively proved delusive, and when the real day was reported, the statement was disbelieved, and the Thanadar censured for giving false information.

On the morning of the 26th of January there poured through the Khosra pass on the fertile country underlying Hurrund to the North-West, a body of Mussoories, Murries, and Keytrans, to the number of about 1,200, all under the generalship of the Mussoorie chief, Gulam Hussain. It was a motley array. There flocked to his standard the robber and the outlaw; and it is little wonder if the march of the rude force was marked by plunder or arson,—the usual concomitants of uncivilized warfare.

They were opposed by the Gorchanis and the Lunds in addition to the Doorkhanies, the real object of the enemies attack. When Gulam Hussain saw the Gorchani and the Lund chiefs marshalled with his opponents, he earnestly exhorted his followers to fight bravely and not shame their leader or their tribes. He took off his turban, dashed it on the ground, fell on his knees and prayed to heaven for victory. Having again enjoined his followers to preserve the honor of his turban, he addressed himself to the fight. The Murries and Keytrans unsteady in their devotion, and, probably more bent on plunder than revenge, soon deserted their leader. His comparatively small remaining force received the fire of the opponents; but the presence of a detachment of the 5th Punjab Cavalry under the now distinguished jemadar, Emam Bukhsh Khan, created a panic and destruction in the ranks of the hill chief. The body of cavalry long pursued the fugitives into the hills, and succeeded in cutting down several fugitives. Gulam Hussain himself was slain with nearly two hundred of his followers; whilst the loss on the side of our subjects was only about twenty-five in all, killed and wounded. About twenty-four prisoners were also taken by us.

The gallantry of those seven-and-twenty soldiers of our cavalry, and the bravery, determination, and military skill of their leader, cannot be too highly praised. Their success and daring conduct must be for ever a plume in the turban of the 5th Punjab Cavalry; and we congratulate the officers of that regiment in possessing such men in their ranks.

So far everything has been a success; and to those who are unacquainted with the Belooch tribes the Goddess of Peace is now expected to preside on the border. It has been said that this victory will do more than an entire army to preserve tranquillity. But to the initiated there is a more melancholy prospect. Behind the olive crowned deity with her smiling features, there lurks the demon of War and Revenge. The natural law of retaliation, blood for blood, is strongest of all among the Beloochis; and we fear, it is a sad thing for the peace and welfare of our frontier subjects in the district of Dera Ghazi Khan, that the Doorkhanies were ever allowed into our territory, or that so many of their enemies were slain.

On the receipt of the intelligence of the defeat and death of the Mussoorie chief by his relation Khattu, this officer immediately left on our service, and returned to the hills to put himself at the head of the Mussoories, and endeavour to avenge the blood of his tribe. For many days his attack has been expected, and our troops are continually on the alert. When he does come, and come he will, the bravery of the 5th P. C. and the Goorchanis will again be apparent; but there will be withal much misery and loss of life occasioned among peaceable subjects. Cottages will be burnt down, and cultivation will be neglected. It will take years to heal the present wounds, or dry up the blood that has been shed. Retrohals and evil acts of restitution will be of no avail. War to destruction will be the watchword of the now worstead hill tribes. With our subjects who opposed them they will hold to no terms until either they themselves are annihilated, or until somewhat like the ancient departed warriors of Scandinavia, they enjoy themselves with the skulls of their victims. Meanwhile, we think, the critical state of the frontier district of Dera Ghazi Khan requires a civil officer of more experience, tact, coolness, and intelligence, and one in whom the natives place more confidence than Lieutenant Sandeman, the present Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

THE CALCUTTA WATER WORKS LOAN.

THE quarterly meeting of the Calcutta Justices was held on 15th April, and in the course of the proceedings, the following transpired as to the terms of the arrangement with Government regarding the Water Works Loan. It may furnish a hint in other directions for our Bombay Bench :—

The Chairman stated that the reply of the Government of India with reference to the Loan for the Water Works had been received and circulated among the Justices. The proposition of the Government was a most liberal one, for they had even granted more than was asked of them. Instead of the terms on which the Justices asked for the loans, the Government offered to lend the whole sum to them at a rate of four per cent. interest. Although the nominal rate of interest was six per cent., two per cent. of that would form a sinking fund for the ultimate extinction of the debt, thus leaving in reality only four per cent. interest. The following is the Government resolution on the subject :—

"The Governor General in Council observes, that the communication of the Justices, enclosed in the letter from the Government of Bengal, relates to two distinct subjects. First. The raising of a Loan of ten lakhs for the Drainage Works, during the current year, with a suggestion that inasmuch as the powers of the Municipal Corporation of borrowing on the security of the rates and taxes are unrestricted, and the value of the security is thereby diminished, the Corporation be restrained by legislative enactment from borrowing more than fifty-five lakhs of rupees; further that the Government of India do engage to allow the Corporation for all time to levy the rates provided in the local Acts VI. of 1863, and VI. of 1866, and that "in the event of any unforeseen exigency of the State rendering it necessary to repeal or modify either of the aforesaid Acts, so as to diminish the security on which the debentures depend, the then existing loans will be guaranteed by the Supreme Government." The Justices propose, with reference to the question which is secondly dealth with, that the requisite funds for the water works be raised by loan on the guarantee of the Government of India. These proposals are supported by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. In regard to the first point, the Governor General in Council has no objection to an enactment by which the Municipal Corporation shall be restricted from exercising their borrowing powers beyond the limit proposed, but His Excellency in Council declines to enter into any engagement never to repeal or modify the local Acts under which the rates and taxes of the town are at present levied. Such an engagement would be nugatory, and even if it were practicable, it would be highly impolitic. The Corporation may take their own measures for raising the ten lakhs required for the drainage, but the action of the Government of India will be limited to an enactment which shall restrain their borrowing powers as suggested.

3. Before passing any orders on the larger question of providing fund for the water-supply works, the Governor General in Council is constrained to record his disapproval of the proceedings of the Government of Bengal, in having permitted the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta to conclude large pecuniary engagements on this account, without duly providing sufficient means of meeting them. The nature and character of the works had been for upwards of two years under discussion, and the large expenditure involved in their execution was reported by the Justices to the Lieutenant-Governor, who was also informed, through the same channel, of the resources of the Municipality, and of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of raising funds to so large an extent. Yet it was not until the contract had been actually signed, and the Corporation were on the eve of incurring a heavy penalty in default of payment, that the Government of Bengal deemed it necessary to refer the case for the early orders of the Governor General in Council.

4. Under these circumstances, the action of the Government of India has been most inconveniently hampered. No opportunity has been given to His Excellency in Council for consideration, as to whether the scheme is the most appropriate, or the most economical that could be adopted, nor has the option been afforded of selecting time for raising the half million sterling required for its execution. In view, however, of the urgency and importance of the water-supply project, of the impossibility of raising, on the credit of the Municipal Corporation, sufficient funds for carrying it on, and of the loss which would result from the abandonment of the contract, the Governor General in Council will not object to aid the Corporation in their present difficulty.

5. The request of the Corporation, concurred in by the Government of Bengal, is that the Supreme Government guarantee the loan of fifty-two lakhs of rupees, on account of the water-supply works absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the sanitary condition of the town. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that a better course would be for the Government itself to borrow the money that is required, and become the creditor, not the surety, of the Corporation His Excellency in Council is pleased, therefore, to sanction the following arrangements :—

I.—That the sum of fifty-two lakhs be raised by the Government of India, in three yearly instalments, and form part of the system of debenture loans for reproductive works. That the said sum be advanced, as a loan at six per cent., to the Municipal Corporation.

II.—That interest at six per cent. shall be paid by the Corporation to the Government of India, during the period the works are in progress, out of the special fund formed by the investment in Government securities, of the one per cent. Income Tax assigned by the Government to the Corporation.

IV.—That out of the six per cent. interest paid by the Corporation, four cent. (*plus* one per cent. contributed from the Imperial Revenues) shall go to keep down the current charge for interest, and that the remaining two per cent. shall be paid over to Commissioners, to be annually invested in Government securities, as a sinking fund, accumulating at compound interest, for the redemption of the principal sum of fifty-two lakhs.

V.—That the Comptroller-General of Accounts, and the Chairman of the Justices for the time being, shall be appointed Commissioners for administering this special sinking fund.

6. The plan of the sinking fund is that usually adopted in England when advances are made by the State to public bodies for local improvements, and His Excellency in Council considers that it may with advantage, be adopted in this case. The application of the surplus interest to the annual diminution of the debt, would have the effect of reducing the charge for interest year by year, but the period for the final extinction of the debt would be proportionally postponed, and there would always be the temptation on the part of the borrower to importune the State for the remission of the surplus interest, and for the State to apply the interest to the exigency of the day. But when a special sinking fund is created and administered by Commissioners, constituted by an act of the Legislature, this temptation is sensibly diminished, and security is afforded for the early and certain extinction of the debt.

7. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that some special provision is requisite for the discharge of the interest on the several instalments of the proposed loan. The total interest is estimated by the Finance Committee of the Corporation at Rs. 5,52,000, and until the works are completed, and the water rate can be levied, it is proposed to meet this charge from the special fund created by the one per cent. Income Tax allotted to the Corporation by the Government. As the Government of India undertake to provide the instalments, the Governor General in Council considers that security should be required for the due application of this fund to the payment, at least of the current charge for interest, until the special resources by which provision is to be made for the future discharge of the interest shall become available. His Excellency in Council requests, therefore, that the sum of Rs. 5,52,000 be paid into the Government account at the Bank of Bengal, to be there held under "Debt," unless the Corporation are prepared to propose any other arrangement which shall afford adequate security to the Government.

Baboo Romanauth Tagore moved that the reply sent by the Chairman under the direction of the Finance Committee, be approved of—Carried.

Baboo Romanauth Tagore stated, that he thought that as the Government had been so very liberal to the Justices, that they should pass them a vote of thanks.

Mr. Roberts: No, they might do you an injury afterwards if you do that. (*Laughter.*)

The Chairman seconded the motion, which was carried.

GENERAL HAY'S REPORTS ON THE SNIDER RIFLE.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE official reports of the Inspector-General of Musketry which have been furnished to the House contain little or no information on the subject of the Snider rifle which will be new to readers of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. But they afford ample justification of the opinions which we have from time to time expressed as to the value of this arm. There are five reports in all, of which only one refers to the present ammunition. The first report speaks favourably of the system at all points, the defects which are noticed being comparatively insignificant. Presently we get to complaints of the accuracy of shooting having lamentably fallen of. This was when the supply had increased, and when, as we have before expressed it, it was found that "the margin of efficiency was not large enough to cover the inevitable variations to which arm and ammunition are alike liable when supplied in large quantities." But the complaints applied only to the long Enfield, and did not extend to the short Enfield or naval pattern rifle with the quick twist and five grooves, which has given uniformly good results. This is a point which can hardly be too strongly insisted upon, for it not only narrows the objections down to one point, want of precision, but it proves conclusively the absence of any radical defects in either the breech arrangement or the ammunition, and disposes of the statement which appeared in the *Times* that "imperfect cartridges have been manufactured by the million,"—the truth being that every cartridge which has been manufactured is perfectly serviceable for the short Enfield, and can be issued with confidence to the navy and rifle regiments, by whom arms of this pattern are used. There seems to be some misconception on the subject of the falling off of the shooting—which people speaking broadly and carelessly are pleased to call the "failure" of the ammunition—being due to the employment of machinery in the manufacture of the cartridges. We understand that the machinery used for the production of the bullets is precisely the same now as has been used all along, and the want of accuracy of the long Enfield cannot therefore be attributed to this cause. The fact is, however, that new hands have necessarily been engaged in the production of the ammunition, and the accuracy, where the balance is very nice, is liable to be affected by a slight want of precision in the method of lubricating, by the use of powders of different specific gravities, by little differences in the arms, and by other more subtle causes. But the *bullets* which General Hay complained of in November and December were identically the same bullets as those with which he professed himself satisfied in October, and with which the Ordnance Select Committee had previously obtained such excellent results. We shall now be better able to estimate the correctness of the statement which he made in the course of a discussion which took place upon the subject as to the accuracy of shooting being dependent less upon the general disposition of the metal or upon one particular feature of the bullet than upon the nice and accurate adjustment of the various details of manufacture and construction.

The last report bears date February 15, 1867, and refers to the present "Pattern III." ammunition, in which a shorter 480-grain bullet is used. With this ammunition the shooting, as we have before stated, is reported to be "at 600 yards equal to and at 800 yards better than that of the muzzle-loading long Enfield." General Hay appears to us to lay undue stress upon the increase of trajectory, which at certain ranges is actually less than that of the unconverted Enfield.

The objection that "the rifle fouls considerably" is more important, but General Hay's anticipation that this defect "will be easily overcome" has, we understand, been already realized, and the objection satisfactorily disposed of.

We hope that Major Jervis, by whom these reports were called for will see f

there is no doubt that some of the "adverse forces" thus acknowledged were at work long before Napoleon III. could have any control over them; there is no doubt that the rise of Italian and German nationality was a political necessity against which it would have been idle, as it would have been ungenerous, for France to struggle. There is no doubt that, previous to Sadowa, France had not merely 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 Prusso-Germans arrayed against her across the Rhine, but a strong coalition of which Austrians and Prussians were only the vanguard. The position of France on her Eastern frontier never was different from what it is now. She is now, as she ever was, safe from aggression; but she cannot, and she never could, venture on an attack of which she could foresee the issue.

That being the case, it is impossible not to feel the force of M. Jules Favre's argument—the only one that strikes us as practically relevant to the present position of the Empire; why, then, should the Government "spread alarm and discontent throughout the country by their Bill for the "Reorganization of the Army?" That is surely an attempt to repair one blunder by another still greater. There can be for the French Emperor no worse policy than one marked by hesitation and inconsistency; one evincing the least consciousness of waning popularity; one implicitly acknowledging that the assertions of such opponents as M. Thiers impose on his better judgment. That sentence in the imperial Speech about "the influence of a nation being valued by the number of soldiers it can bring into the field" did not spring up spontaneously in Napoleon's brain. The notion that France is nothing if not a military Power must appear to him obsolete. It was loudly repudiated by him and by his people on his accession to power. Napoleon I. had given the French glory enough to last them to the end of time. The New Era was that of the Napoleons of Peace. A sense of dignity had arisen in France from well-established security. The really strong are no quarrel-seekers, and there is in the French mind a well-grounded belief in the inviolability of the French territory. Within her own borders France holds herself a match for all the world, and any reckoning of numbers would be resented as an insult to her high courage.

M. Thiers, M. de Girardin, and other opponents hold that France has lost her prestige as "the Sword of Europe." That such should be their views we can understand, but we do not see why the Emperor should pronounce his own condemnation, and yet he must be aware that his Bill for the Reorganization of the Army is nothing but a plea of "guilty" to all the charges that his adversaries are bringing forward against him. That Bill is a more sad mistake than either the speech at Auxerre or the diplomacy at Nikolsburg; it is a confession that Germany's gain is France's loss. Those Emperor, indeed, scouts the notion in words, but he acts up to it in deeds. He reckons his own soldiers against those of Prussia, and thinks his influence gone unless he can match his neighbour, man to man. The Bill is now before the Chamber, and Marshal Niel is deputed to support it in the name of the Government. If the Emperor's mind is made up on the subject, there is but little chance of the measure being either rejected or substantially changed for the better. But of the Emperor's real mind no man knows anything, and it were highly desirable that M. Thiers, M. Favre, and their friends should display against this measure some of that zeal with which they vainly fought Sadowa over again. The Bill seems to us hardly defensible on any grounds. It may cause the financial and economical ruin of France, but it will hardly add one tittle to her military strength. So long as the warlike power of a State lay in its standing army, France had put herself as the head of civilized countries. But the formation of an armed nation on the other side of the Rhine originated a new train of thoughts, and changed the whole position of affairs in Europe. The Landwehr system has done for a nation what plate-armour achieved for the individual in the Middle Ages. It has made the nation infinitely stronger in defence, but it has rendered it comparatively heavy and unwieldy for a distant or a prolonged attack. That system, however, good, bad, or indifferent, must either be completely adopted or completely rejected; and the Emperor's Bill has only shaped a middle course, objectionable as it is in the nature of all half measures to be. The Prussian principle consists in making every man a soldier, and yet interfering with every man only as much as is necessary to make him a soldier. This object, according to German views, can be attained by two years' training. There are military authorities who think half the time sufficient, and we know that the "Volunteers" in Prussia acquit themselves of their duty by a twelvemonth's presence in the ranks. At the end of two, or, in warlike emergencies, three years—that is, in his 22nd or 23rd year—the German conscript again becomes a man and a citizen, free to marry, free in all domestic and social relations, though the State can, in case of need, rely upon his services during the best part of his life, up to 36 years of age. The new French Bill weighs equally on all French subjects. It takes every youth at 20 years of age; it destines a portion of the yearly levy to five years' service in the Regular army, and four more in the Reserve, and keeps the remainder for four years in the Reserve, and five more in the National Garde Mobile. It thus claims in effect six of every man for nine years, and subjects the whole population between 20 and 30 to military control. The Emperor's original project has visibly suffered modification at the hands of professional advisers, anxious, above all things, for the efficiency of the Regular army. Five years in the ranks, these officers think, is the *minimum* of time necessary to make a thorough soldier; and France will thus be able to rely on a standing force of 400,000 men, worthy, in every respect, of the old French military renown. But if five years' incessant drill is necessary for these, the 458,000 of the Reserve and the 408,000 of the National Guard must needs either be imperfectly trained, or their training must cost themselves and the State as much time and money as the Regular army. France must either, therefore, bear the burden of an army of 1,238,000, or her second line must be considerably inferior to her front rank. It is not so in Prussia, where every man starts with his two or three years' regular discipline, and is afterwards kept up to the mark by yearly exercise in the Reserve or in the Landwehr. In Prussia every man is equally fitted for service from beginning to end. There is, properly speaking, only one and the same class of men: the Army, the Reserve and the Landwehr can be, and are usually cast together into the same corps; while, in France, the Soldier, the Reserveman, and the National Guardsman are trained on different principles, put to different uses, hardly intended, and by no means calculated, to work together, and by no means penetrated with that *esprit de corps* which makes of an army a country and a family.

It is on these considerations that we feel inclined to look upon this French Army Bill as a greater mistake than any the Emperor may yet have committed. If the new organization is intended merely as a means of defence, the error lies in entertaining or avowing the idea that either Prussia or any other Power may dream of an attack on France, or that France is not, whether under the present or under any organization, able to repel any attack whatsoever—an hypothesis no less repugnant to all rules of common sense than derogatory to the just pride of the French nation. But if the contemplated measure aims at a real increase of French power for offensive purposes, the policy is to be deprecated on a variety of grounds: because it implies a departure from the peaceful, or, at any rate, unaggressive course hitherto pursued by the Imperial Government; because it sounds the alarm throughout Europe, and threatens for several years before the blow can be struck; and finally, because it is questionable whether the scheme when carried to maturity will give France the additional strength it aims at, whether France will ever wield the new weapon as easily as the rival from which it is borrowed, and finally, whether Prussia, now at the head of the whole of Germany, will not be able to keep up that relative superiority which France has lately been so anxious to acknowledge.

All, as we have said, depends on the Emperor's real views on the matter. So vague are the terms in which his Bill has been drawn that its practical application may have very different results from those now generally anticipated. We see the semi-official organs anxious to reassure public opinion by maintaining that the real purpose of the Bill is to "lighten the military duties of the citizen in time of peace, and, at the same time, to increase the resources of the country in the event of a war." The whole working of the Bill lies in the proportion between the Army and the Reserve. We are not positively assured that the Army is to be kept up to its full muster of 400,000 men, especially when, by a thorough organization of the Reserve, the ranks may on any emergency be filled up at a short notice. Neither are we aware of the real burden the Reserve drill may inflict upon the citizen, and of the amount of time it will take from his peaceful avocations. It was our impression at the outset that the Emperor's scheme might point rather to a reduction than to an increase of the military establishment. What would it be, if by degrees, and on a continuance of European peace, the French Regular army were to dwindle down to 200,000 men, leaving 638,000 at home in the Reserve? It is certain that neither the condition of the population nor that of the finances of the French Empire will allow any further aggravation of "the tribute of blood;" and the Emperor is aware that, however late events may have curtailed the power of France to do mischief, any example she may set of a peace to fail policy and disarmament will be thankfully followed by all her European neighbours.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 28th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON: GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts Approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, ESQ.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1 1/16 per Rupee.

3 do. 1 1/16 do.
2 do. 1 1/16 "
1 do. 1 1/16 "
On demand 1 1/16 "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 16th April 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 m'ts sight above £50 1s. 11 3/4d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. 1s. 11 3/4d. "
" 2 do. 1s. 11 3/4d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11 3/4d. "
" On demand 1s. 11 3/4d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11 3/4d. "
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. }

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months... ... ... 5 per cent.
6 do. ... ... 4 "
3 do. ... ... 3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 16th April 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight ... 1s. 11 1/2d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ... 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
" 2 do. ... 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
" 1 do. ... 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
On demand ... 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris do. }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 15th April 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 92,49,400 (£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 46,29,700 (£462,970).
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 2,20,000 (£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER HOLMES, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CHESNEY, Esq., of Messrs. Truswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Fraunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALALL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange, and also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £625,000,

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PAREL, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight ... at 1s. 11 3/4d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... at 1s. 11 3/4d. "
2 do. ... at 1s. 11 3/4d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 11 3/4d. "
On demand ... at 1s. 11 3/4d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ... at 1s. 11 3/4d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ... at 1s. 11 3/4d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo*, and *Hankow*.

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th April 1867.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior Compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcesters Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £10,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (Ld).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Commissariat Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	Half-yearly.		Monthly.		Half-yearly.		Monthly.	
	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p
20	16	8 0	3	14 9	19	8 0	3	7 3
30	20	0 0	3	8 8	22	0 0	3	14 4
40	25	0 0	4	6 10	26	0 0	4	9 8
50	33	0 0	5	13 6	33	8 0	5	14 11
60	46	0 0	8	2 4	47	0 0	8	5 2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	43	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital.....£2,000,000 *Sterling*
Total Invested Funds upwards of £2,750,000
Annual Income upwards of.....£ 320,000.

Directors.

Charles William Curtis, Esq., Chairman.
Charles F. Devas, Esq., Deputy Chairman
Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.,
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.,
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.,
James Goodson, Esq., M. P.,
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M. P.,
John G. Hubbard Esq., M.P.
Frederick H. Janson, Esq.,
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M. P.
John Martin, Esq.,
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.,
James Morris, Esq.,
Henry Norman, Esq.,
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.,
Abraham John Robarts, Esq.
William Stevens, Esq.,
Henry Tigne, Esq.,

Agents in Bombay.—SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN INSPECTORS WANTED.—WANTED immediately three or four First Class INSPECTORS, for Bombay; Masons preferred. A liberal salary will be given for First Class men.

Apply stating where formerly employed with reference &c., to "W. & G" *Bombay Gazette* Office, 17th April 1867.

NOTICE.—WANTED for the office of the Malwa Division Bombay and Agra Road, a Surveyor and Draftsman on a salary of 50 Rupees per month. No one need apply who is unable to estimate. An application with copies of testimonials to be made to the undersigned.

J. B. PEMBERTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer M. D., Bombay and Agra Road.

WANTED.—By an European female, age 30, a situation to take care of an infant, or of two where an Ayah is kept. Reference is kindly permitted to Dr. Reynalds, 9, Hornby Row, Bombay.

STEAM MORTAR MILL WANTED.—WANTED to purchase a Steam Mortar Mill with or without Steam power. Apply stating price and where to be seen, to Wells and Glover, Contractors, Bombay.

Contractors' Office, 22nd April, 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7 Forbes Street.

TO BE LET.—TWO GROUND FLOORS of a building situated in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate which are well adapted for Offices, Show Room or Godowns. Rent for each not less than Rupees 250 per month. Also, the Office lately vacated by Mr. Carter Solicitor, rent Rs. 225. For further information, apply at the premises.

TO LET.—From the 7th April, the large and commodious BUNGALOW, situated on the West side of Malabar Hill, at present occupied by J. O'LEARY, Esq. For Rent and other particulars, apply to the undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.
Bombay, 1st April 1867.

TO LET.—From the 1st proximo, the large and Commodious BUNGALOW situated on the West side of Malabar Hill lately occupied by Mr. W. E. CRUM. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.
6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd April 1867.

TO LET, a newly-built HOUSE, having splendid sea view, situated at Small Colaba, near Messrs. Remington & Co's Cotton Press. Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE MAISTREE at the Premises.

TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, the BUNGALOW at MAHABLESHWAR, known as the "MONASTERY," conveniently situate on the Sydney Point Road. Apply to
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)
Bombay, 21st February, 1867.

TO BE LET, (with immediate possession) some AIRY ROOMS, suitable for offices on the Second Floor of 24, Rampart Row. Apply on the Premises, to the BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

TO LET, a large, dry, and conveniently situated GODOWN, in the Fort. For particulars apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO BE LET, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill, now under the occupation of J. BEATTIE, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

TO LET at MATHERAN for the present Season, THREE Comfortable BUNGALOWS, known as the "EWART LODGE," "WADIA LODGE", and "MALDONGA HOUSE." All of them are furnished and well situated. Rents reasonable. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, a Three STORIED HOUSE, in Church Gate Street, with a GODOWN on the Ground Floor. It has two separate Cookrooms and the Top Floor is partly facing the sea; for rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by E. PENNELL, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

NOTICES.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be also accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY AND LONDON (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c., Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss Head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Solitaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware: Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaie; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

DR. HASSALL'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.

A LB.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.

BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of Infants.

BARON LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT *(Extractum Carnis)* for the immediate preparation of Beef Tea.

PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF MUTTON AND CHICKEN—These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.

KINGSFORD'S Oswego do.

HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly looked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition adapts it to all conditions of the stomach.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT.

PEEP'S CALCUTTA do.

ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.

ROBB'S CELEBRATED NURSERY BISCUITS.

PEPSINE, AND PEPSINE LOZENGES, &c. &c.

THE PATENT SYPHON CORK SCREW, which enables invalids not requiring the whole contents of a bottle of Soda Water or Champagne, to draw off any quantity without drawing the Cork or injury to the remainder.

SWEET MILK and DESICATED DITTO, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.

SURGICAL ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, Stockings, Anklets, &c. &c.

MOC MAIN TRUSSES, and an assortment of others.

COCOAS.

HEADLAND'S Homœopathic Cocoa.
EPP'S do. do.
TAILOR AND DUNN'S Cocoa Nibs.
DUNN'S Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Do. Cocoa and Milk Paste.
Do. Chocolate and Milk do.
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, a preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs.

A large assortment of flavoured Chocolate for eating.
VICHY, POTASH, LITHIA AND SODA WATERS.
TONIC OR QUININE WATER.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. RANSOMES & SIMS,

IPSWICH AND LONDON,

Beg to inform their friends and clients in India that they will exhibit specimens of their celebrated Machinery, specially adapted for the climate and customs of India, at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition.

THE PRICES of the various Implements for use in India have been *greatly reduced* without in any way deteriorating from the superiority of workmanship, and high quality of materials, which have gained a world-wide reputation for the productions of the Orwell Works.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. The Portable Engines manufactured by Messrs. Ransomes and Sims are designed so that light weight, easy draught, strength of material and workmanship, and simplicity of construction, form the principal features of their general arrangement; and *they are especially celebrated for their small consumption of fuel*, in proportion to the power developed, which is a great desideratum in a country like India, where fuel is extremely scarce.

They are specially adapted for Pumping, Sawing, or Grinding, and for driving Coffee Pulpers, Cotton Gins, &c., and have been awarded special Prizes at the Calcutta, Lucknow, Burdwan, Mymensing, and Rajkote (Kattywar) Exhibitions, besides numerous testimonials of efficiency from Public Companies, Manufacturers, and Agriculturists using them.

STEAM PUMPING MACHINERY, for Irrigation. Ransomes & Sims have manufactured a large number of Portable and Fixed Steam Pumps for Irrigation, and they were awarded the first prize at the Calcutta Exhibition for the best Machinery for Irrigation.

CORN MILLS. The Corn Mills designed by Messrs. Ransomes & Sims, and driven by Portable Engines, are largely used in India, and are specially adapted for grinding all kinds of native produce.

They have been awarded Prizes at all the Exhibitions hitherto held in India.